

NAME

Loula Ferryall



THE
WHITEHOUSE
EDUCATIONAL
SYSTEM

—AND—

**Natural Movement
Method**

OF

Practical Writing

BY W. A. WHITEHOUSE

SILVER, BURDETT & COMPANY

NEW YORK

BOSTON

CHICAGO

ARRANGED BY GRADES

PRACTICAL WRITING.



To save any confusion from the following remarks on the subject of writing, it may be well to state that in this series of copy books, the **system** and **method** are by no means, one and the same thing. A system in writing is mainly the chart of letters and the systematic arrangement of them in copies. A method is the manner by which these copies are produced.

Writing, to be practical, must embody three essentials, **legibility**, **speed** and **endurance**. Legibility is another term for well-shaped letters. Both speed and endurance are dependent upon the right method used in producing the letter forms, and so it will be seen

that the **practical** side of this subject hinges on the process of execution, which is the method, and not on the system of letters.

It is a well known fact that the majority of children in their third or fourth year at school can produce lines of beautiful script—the letters so well formed as to out-class, in many cases, even those of the adult. Were these results practical, there would be no need of longer teaching this subject. But a few moments spent in watching such children while they are slowly making these admirable lines, will convince anyone that this result is nothing more nor less than drawing. It is not wrong for children at the beginning to draw the letters, for as a matter of fact it is all they can do, owing to their immature minds and undeveloped muscles. There comes a time, however, when pupils are prepared by nature to make a change, and, all things considered, the fourth year in school seems to be the best place to commence preparation for the Movement Writing. For this purpose the author introduces his **Natural Movement Compendium**, firmly believing it to be the stepping stone of future success in practical writing.

It is only reasonable to expect the best results from the pupils of the sixth grade after they have completed the movement work contained in the **Compendium** of grades four and five.

TO THE TEACHER.

In this book are **Parts One** and **Two**. Part One, the **Compendium**, found in middle of this book, contains directions for its removal and use.

Part One is a **Compendium** on the **Natural Movement** and will need the teacher's careful study. It is divided into sixteen sections, with explanations of all the cuts and exercises, together with simple instructions regarding the work to be done and the manner of doing it. The pictures, though small, show everything in detail and are accurate, having been taken from life.

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Any Teacher, by a careful study of the **Compendium**, and a little pen and ink practice from its teachings, can fit herself to successfully instruct her class. Time spent on exercises is not wasted,—it is the only road to success in practical writing. Exercises on slips Nos. 4, 5 and 6, at the left, were engraved, while those at the right are exact reproductions from the pen of a pupil in grade seven. If the movement is properly presented and managed, it will be very popular with the pupils.

To the Pupil. The author advises you to read, in some cyclopaedia, more about the **Explorers** and **Inventors** than is given in the copies. After filling your copy book, keep it for reference. Practice faithfully on the movement, for through it you can become a good writer, and thus possess not only a desirable accomplishment but also a means of earning a livelihood.



POSITION OF BOOK.

Place the book, or copy slips and paper, in a position at the right of the center of the desk, as shown in figure 52. Turn the book to the left until it forms an angle of about 20° with the lower edge of the desk, as represented by the dotted arc. While this position is used, the pen is in the center of the page, and the right forearm is parallel to the edges of the paper 1-2 and 3-4, in figure 52.

The arrow, A B, with its head A pointing towards the center of the lower edge of the desk, indicates the general direction of all down strokes. This is true while the arm is near the left or right side of page, as well as in position just described. The **right elbow** may be a short distance from edge of desk, as shown in figure 51; but the writing line, 6, in cut 52, must be far enough on the desk to allow a rest for the forearm.

POSITION OF BODY.

Figures 50 and 51, show front position at the desk. The feet are squarely on the floor, and separated a little to give support at the hips. It will be noted that both right and left forearms (R F) (L F) are on the desk forming right, or nearly right, angles to each other, as seen in figure 52. Both body and head should be comfortably erect, and such a position is not hard to maintain if the left forearm is used for a support.

Coarse Pens, a kind not capable of shading, should be used.

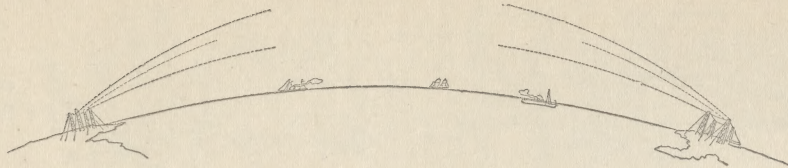
on copy-slips and page denotes Grade Seven.

Grade Seven is the seventh year in school.

Movements. There are four movements known to writing: (1) the Finger; (2) the Forearm or Muscular; (3) the Combined; and (4) the Whole-arm.

8 12 00 - 2
Whitehouse
1905
#137 118

1903



1903

VII

17

Part Two

Marconi's great invention, the wireless telegraph.

Marconi's great invention, the wireless telegraph.

Marconi's great invention, the wireless telegraph.

Marconi's great invention, the wireless telegraph.

Marconi's great invention, the wireless telegraph.

Marconi's great invention, the wireless telegraph.

Pres. Roosevelt sends greeting to King Edward.

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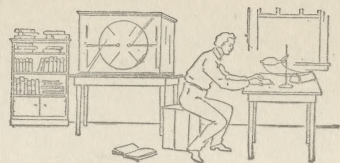
Pres. Roosevelt sends greeting to King Edward.

Pres. Roosevelt sends greeting to King Edward.

Pres. Roosevelt sends greeting to King Edward.

Pres. Roosevelt sends greeting to King Edward.

1895



1895

18

VII

Part Two

Rontgen of Germany discovered the X-Rays, 1895.

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With the X-Rays doctors examine opaque bodies.

With the X-Rays doctors examine opaque bodies.

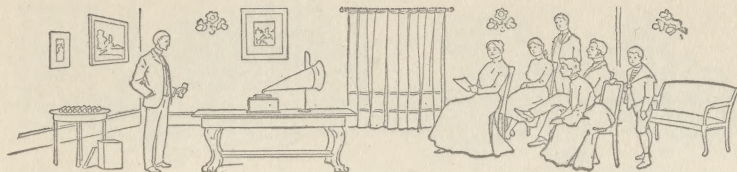
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With the X-Rays doctors examine opaque bodies.

With the X-Rays doctors examine opaque bodies.



Thomas A. Edison, inventor of electric lights.

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Thomas A. Edison, inventor of electric lights.

Thomas A. Edison, inventor of electric lights.

Another great invention is his phonograph.

Another great invention is his phonograph.

Another great invention is his phonograph.

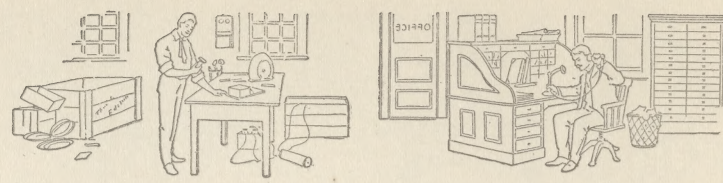
Another great invention is his phonograph.

Another great invention is his phonograph.

Another great invention is his phonograph.

Another great invention is his phonograph.

1876



1876

Alexander G. Bell, inventor of the telephone.

Alexander G. Bell, inventor of the telephone.

Alexander G. Bell, inventor of the telephone.

Alexander G. Bell, inventor of the telephone.

Alexander G. Bell, inventor of the telephone.

Alexander G. Bell, inventor of the telephone.

A jurist in Boston can talk to one in Chicago.

A jurist in Boston can talk to one in Chicago.

A jurist in Boston can talk to one in Chicago.

A jurist in Boston can talk to one in Chicago.

A jurist in Boston can talk to one in Chicago.

A jurist in Boston can talk to one in Chicago.

A jurist in Boston can talk to one in Chicago.

1866



1866

The Great Eastern laying the Atlantic cable, 1866.

The Great Eastern laying the Atlantic cable, 1866.

The Great Eastern laying the Atlantic cable, 1866.

The Great Eastern laying the Atlantic cable, 1866.

The Great Eastern laying the Atlantic cable, 1866.

The Great Eastern laying the Atlantic cable, 1866.

Cyrus W. Field thus connected the two hemispheres.

Cyrus W. Field thus connected the two hemispheres.

Cyrus W. Field thus connected the two hemispheres.

Cyrus W. Field thus connected the two hemispheres.

Cyrus W. Field thus connected the two hemispheres.

Cyrus W. Field thus connected the two hemispheres.

Cyrus W. Field thus connected the two hemispheres.

1862



1862

22

VII

Part Two

John Ericsson invented the ironclad monitor, 1862.

John Ericsson invented ironclad monitor, 1862.

John Ericsson invented ironclad monitor, 1862.

John Ericsson invented ironclad monitor, 1862.

John Ericsson invented ironclad monitor, 1862.

John Ericsson invented ironclad monitor, 1862.

His inventions changed the navies of the world.

His inventions changed the navies of the world.

His inventions changed the navies of the world.

His inventions changed the navies of the world.

His inventions changed the navies of the world.

His inventions changed the navies of the world.

His inventions changed the navies of the world.

1846



1846

Elias Howe invented the sewing machine; 1846.

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Elias Howe invented the sewing machine; 1846.

Elias Howe invented the sewing machine; 1846.

It revolutionized sewing in almost all homes.

It revolutionized sewing in almost all homes.

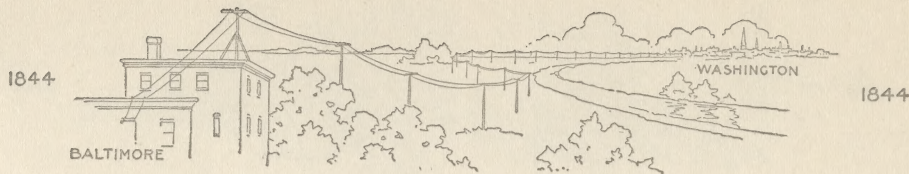
It revolutionized sewing in almost all homes.

It revolutionized sewing in almost all homes.

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It revolutionized sewing in almost all homes.

It revolutionized sewing in almost all homes.



Samuel F. B. Morse invented the telegraph, 1844.

VII

Part Two

Samuel F. B. Morse invented the telegraph, 1844.

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Samuel F. B. Morse invented the telegraph, 1844.

Samuel F. B. Morse invented the telegraph, 1844.

Samuel F. B. Morse invented the telegraph, 1844.

What two big cities did his first line connect?

What two big cities did his first line connect?

What two big cities did his first line connect?

What two big cities did his first line connect?

What two big cities did his first line connect?

What two big cities did his first line connect?

What two big cities did his first line connect?

1814



1814

Locomotives, first built by Geo. Stephenson.

Locomotives, first built by Geo. Stephenson.
 Locomotives, first built by Geo. Stephenson.
 Locomotives, first built by Geo. Stephenson.
 Locomotives, first built by Geo. Stephenson.
 Locomotives, first built by Geo. Stephenson.
 In December, 1821, he began the first railroad.

In December, 1821, he began the first railroad.
 In December, 1821, he began the first railroad.
 In December, 1821, he began the first railroad.
 In December, 1821, he began the first railroad.
 In December, 1821, he began the first railroad.
 In December, 1821, he began the first railroad.

1807

THE CLERMONT



1807

THE KAISER WILHELM

The steamboat was invented by Robert Fulton.

The steamboat was invented by Robert Fulton.

The steamboat was invented by Robert Fulton.

The steamboat was invented by Robert Fulton.

The steamboat was invented by Robert Fulton.

The steamboat was invented by Robert Fulton.

Contrast the Clermont with the Kaiser Wilhelm.

Contrast the Clermont with the Kaiser Wilhelm.

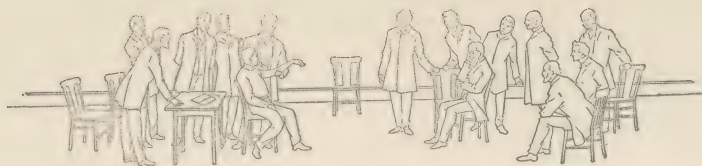
Contrast the Clermont with the Kaiser Wilhelm.

Contrast the Clermont with the Kaiser Wilhelm.

Contrast the Clermont with the Kaiser Wilhelm.

Contrast the Clermont with the Kaiser Wilhelm.

Contrast the Clermont with the Kaiser Wilhelm.



Vaccination, discovered by Dr. Edward Jenner.

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Vaccination, discovered by Dr. Edward Jenner.

Vaccination, discovered by Dr. Edward Jenner.

Vaccination, discovered by Dr. Edward Jenner.

Vaccination, discovered by Dr. Edward Jenner.

Queries and experiments led to final success.

Queries and experiment led to final success.

Queries and experiment led to final success.

Queries and experiment led to final success.

Queries and experiment led to final success.

Queries and experiment led to final success.

Queries and experiment led to final success.



Eli Whitney made the first Cotton-gin, 1793.

Eli Whitney made the first cotton-gin, 1793.

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Eli Whitney made the first Cotton-gin, 1793.

His invention enriched all the "Cotton States."

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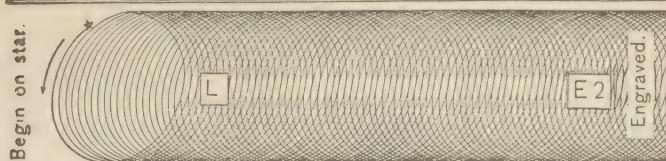
His invention enriched all the "Cotton States."

His invention enriched all the "Cotton States."

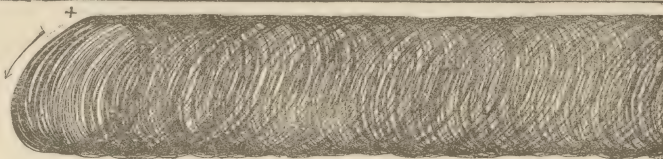
THE WHITEHOUSE NATURAL MOVEMENT COMPENDIUM.

VII The engraved Exercise 2, is a "Left Cylinder" because all down strokes are on the left side. Bring the arm to the right on down strokes and to the left on up strokes to make this exercise.

Below is Exercise 2, which is an exact reproduction of pen and ink work executed by a pupil in Grade VII. Learn to make this exercise across the page as it is on the last cover page of Book VII.

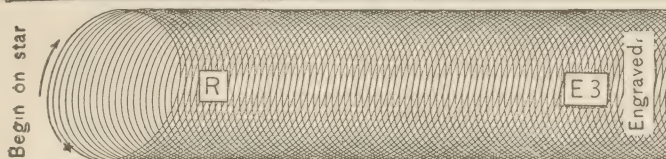


E 2
Denotes
Exercise
Two

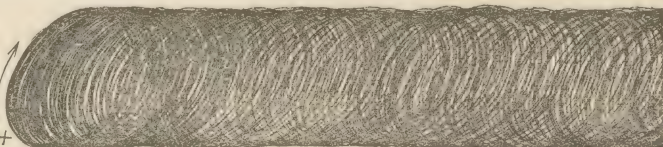


VII The engraved Exercise 3, is called "Right Cylinder" because the down strokes are all on the right side. Begin at the bottom, thus making an up stroke first.

Below is Exercise 3, done by a pupil in Grade VII. You are to learn to make it extend across the page. Never lift your pen except for ink.



E 3
Denotes
Exercise
Three



VII Exercises "2 and 3" on last cover page are here given in a reduced form. Bear in mind that drill on exercises is of most value with small letters. For this reason the *Compendium* has been affixed to this copy book.

While the exercise below is valuable in making connecting turns, it is more especially so in the small letters n, m, v, x, y and z. These letters cannot be well written without much practice on this exercise.

Exercise "2" given below is a most valuable one with the small letters i, u, w, o, a, c, e, r, s, t, d, q, l, b, h, k, f, g and j. They cannot be well written without much practice on this exercise. Learn to write the letters, do not draw them.

L R L

aaaaaa aaaaaa aaaaaa aaaaaa aaaaaa

bbbbbb bbbbbb bbbbbb bbbbbb bbbbbb

VII ccccc ccccc ccccc ccccc ccccc ccccc ccccc **8**

dddddd ddddddd ddddddd ddddddd ddddddd ddddddd

eeeeee eeeee eeeee eeeee eeeee eeeee eeeee

ffffff fffff fffff fffff fffff fffff fffff

COMPENDIUM. The perforated line below will greatly aid in removing the Compendium from the book. If the ends of the wire fastenings become raised, they should be pressed back in place.

THE WHITEHOUSE NATURAL MOVEMENT COMPENDIUM.

VII First of all the pupils must understand what the movement is. Figure 53 shows the hand, the forearm, (F A) and the upper arm (U A). Place the forearm on the desk as in figure 54. You will notice in this figure that the elbow is hanging off the edge of the desk. The whole weight of the arm comes on the underside of forearm next the desk, which is a **muscular rest**, and is marked (M R) in cut 54. While the hand is closed and the arm in this position, pull it into the sleeve as far as possible. In figure 55 will be seen the forearm thus drawn in the sleeve. By relaxing the muscles of



the arm which pulled it in, the hand and forearm will fly back to the old position, which is shown by the hand made of little dots. Of course you must not move the thumb and fingers or slip the sleeve on the desk. **1**

This motion repeated until it becomes a free and easy action is called the **Forearm Movement**. Remember this is *not* a "push-pull movement." It is a **pull**, followed by a relaxing of the large muscles.

Penmen call this kind of motion when well under control the "**Muscular Movement**."

VII If you place your left hand on the upper arm while you are making this forearm movement, you will find that all the large muscles are in motion, and are the only ones causing the forearm and hand to move.

Two or three lessons will be enough to get this idea of movement, so that the class can keep time to the teacher's count, "Pull, relax! Pull, relax!" which she will give about as the clock ticks. Soon she will change this count to "One, two! One, two!" and make it faster.

For the next two or three lessons you are to pass a long pencil between the first and second fingers, so that the point will be on the right side of hand and about one inch from it, as shown in figure 59.



In this manner you can soon learn to use the right muscles.

Hold the pencil firmly, and it will be easy to keep the fingers still. While the pencil is held in this way you will notice that the wrist is flat, or nearly so, with the desk. After about three lessons, which will be enough to enable a pupil to understand clearly the uses of the muscles, the position in figure 59 is to be abandoned for the one in figure 60. **2**

You are now to use pen and ink. Soon you will find the movement exercises a pleasure.



VII Always remember that you can never become a good, practical writer without **correct penholding**. If you are very careful, after you have the right idea, to keep the penholder in position whenever and wherever you use it, the correct penholding will soon become an easy and fixed habit to you. Figures 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 are all correct positions for holding the pen. Study them closely. The figures 31 and 33 are views of 30 and 32, showing the right side of the same hand.

In all these figures you will see that the wrist does not touch, and that the fingers are well curved under the hand.

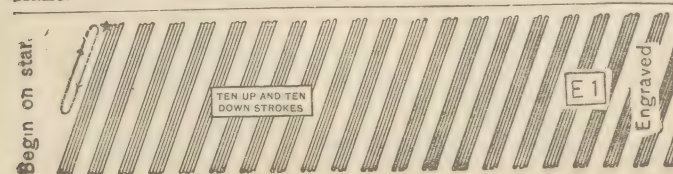


Also, notice that the hand rests on the last two finger nails, and that the fingers touch one another. **3**

The penholder is to cross on or near the first knuckle joint of the forefinger next the hand. You will see that in figure 30 the holder passes over this knuckle, — in figure 32 it is a little back, while in figure 34 it is a little in front of this knuckle.

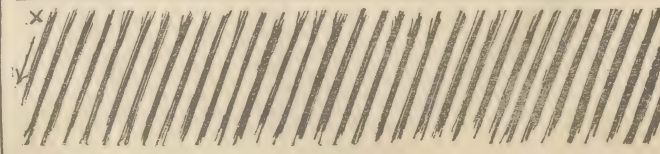
These three positions are all good ones, and you can choose the one you like best. The thumb in these pictures looks as if it were straight, but it is not. It is curved about as much as the forefinger.

VII Study this engraved exercise below very carefully. Always begin at the top. The first stroke is a pull down and in the sleeve. Pull towards the face to get a forward plant. Make 10 down and 10 up strokes without lifting pen.



E I
Denotes
Exercise
One

Below is an exact copy of Exercise I, done by a pupil in Grade VII with pen and ink. Do not swing the arm from the elbow, for this is a hinge action, not the movement. This exercise is to reach across the page. See last cover page of Book VII. **4**



COMPENDIUM. The perforated line below will greatly aid in removing the Compendium from the book. ends of the wire fastenings become raised, they should be pressed back in place.

Compendium has been removed it is to be separated into volumes, which, after being arranged in numerical order, are to be placed in the book.

ends of the wire fastenings become raised, they should be pressed back in place.

When the Compendium has been removed it is to be separated into columns, which, after being arranged in numerical order, may have an elastic band or string passed around them for convenience in loose paper practice. (Pat. pending.)

G *wwwwww wwwwww wwwwww wwwwww* 13
xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx
yyyyyy yyyyyy yyyyyy yyyyyy yyyyyy yyyyyy
zzzzzz zzzzzz zzzzzz zzzzzz zzzzzz zzzzzz

Part One

G The capitals H, K, N, M, X, W, Q, Z, V, U and Y are all made from the Exercises given below. A star always shows the starting point and the arrow-head the direction the pen must travel. Practice will give ease and speed.

The Exercise below which resembles the figure 8, is a most valuable one through which to learn the stem for capitals F and T. Do not make the stem too long or give it too great a curve. Use the movement with fair amount of speed.

The cap for capitals F and T needs little practice but much care. When writing these letters make the stem first, and place the cap over it. Always leave a small space between the stem and its cap, which is to be well balanced.

This Exercise will need no little practice to secure good form with speed. It is used in the capitals V, U and Y. Learn to make it so that there will be true turns at top and bottom. Remember that these exercises are to be written, not drawn.

14

99 9999999 88 8888 77 7777 66 6666 55 5555 44 4444 33 3333 22 2222 11 1111
H H H H K K K K N N N N M M M M

Part One

G *X X X X 4 4 4 4 2 2 2 2 7 7 7 7* 15
z z z z u u u u y y y y & & & &
a a a a o o o o c c c c d d d d
e e e e p p p p b b b b r r r r

Part One

G *F F F F 5 5 5 5 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9* 16
L L L L l l l l f f f f &c &c &c &c
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 ! ? & \$! ? & \$
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 4 5 6 1 2 3 9 0 7 8 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 ! ? & \$! ? & \$

Part One

When the Compendium has been removed it is to be separated into 500 slips, which, after being arranged in numerical order may have an elastic band or string passed around them for convenience in loose paper practice. (Pat. pending.)

G ^{vii} gggggggg gggggggg gggggggg gggggggg gggggggg ⑨
h
i
j j

Part One

G ^{vii} k ⑩
l
m
n n

Part One

G ^{vii} o ⑪
p
q
r r

Part One

G ^{vii} s ⑫
t
u
v v

Part One



1775



1775

Part Two

Zealously James Watt studied the power of steam as it escaped from a tea-kettle.

Ultimately he succeeded in building the first practical steam-engine in 1775.

Zealously James Watt studied the power of steam as it escaped from a tea-kettle.

Ultimately he succeeded in building the first practical steam-engine in 1775.

Zealously James Watt studied the power of steam as it escaped from a tea-kettle.

Ultimately he succeeded in building the first practical steam-engine in 1775.



Our blood circulates, - an unknown fact till 1616.

Our blood circulates, - an unknown fact till 1616.

Our blood circulates, - an unknown fact till 1616.

Our blood circulates, - an unknown fact till 1616.

Our blood circulates, - an unknown fact till 1616.

Our blood circulates, - an unknown fact till 1616.

Doctor William Harvey made the discovery.
 (Transcribe this line below.)

Our blood circulates, - an unknown fact till 1616.

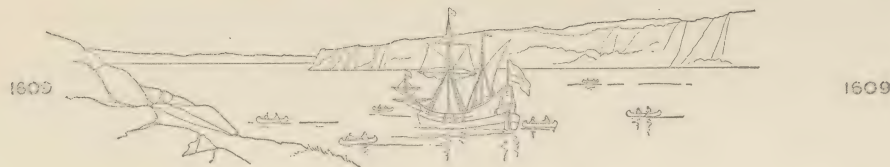
Doctor William Harvey made the discovery.

Our blood circulates, - an unknown fact till 1616.

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Doctor William Harvey made the discovery.



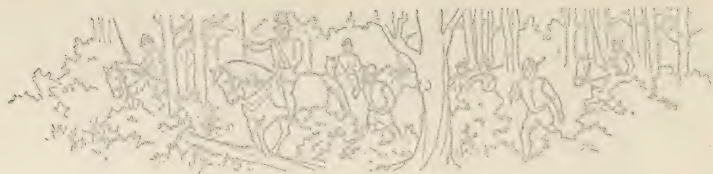
Henry Hudson discovered this river in 1609, A. D.

Henry Hudson discovered this river in 1609, A. D.
 Henry Hudson discovered this river in 1609, A. D.
 Henry Hudson discovered this river in 1609, A. D.
 Henry Hudson discovered this river in 1609, A. D.
 Henry Hudson discovered this river in 1609, A. D.

By this route he hoped to reach the Pacific.
 (Transcribe this line below.)

H

Henry Hudson discovered this river in 1609, A. D.
 By this route he hoped to reach the Pacific.
 Henry Hudson discovered this river in 1609, A. D.
 By this route he hoped to reach the Pacific.
 Henry Hudson discovered this river in 1609, A. D.
 By this route he hope to reach the Pacific.



De Soto led his followers in a quest for gold, 1541.

De Soto led his followers in a quest for gold, 1541.

De Soto led his followers in a quest for gold, 1541.

De Soto led his followers in a quest for gold, 1541.

De Soto led his followers in a quest for gold, 1541.

De Soto led his followers in a quest for gold, 1541.

He discovered the Mississippi instead in 1541.
(Transcribe this into cursive)

De Soto led his followers in a quest for gold 1541.

He discovered the Mississippi instead in 1541.

De Soto led his followers in a quest for gold 1541.

He discovered the Mississippi instead in 1541.

De Soto led his followers in a quest for gold 1541.

He discovered the Mississippi instead in 1541.

1513



1513

VII

88

Part Two

Balboa, a noted Spanish soldier and explorer.

Balboa, a noted Spanish soldier and explorer.
 Balboa, a noted Spanish soldier and explorer.
 Balboa, a noted Spanish soldier and explorer.
 Balboa, a noted Spanish soldier and explorer.
 Balboa, a noted Spanish soldier and explorer.

He was the first European to see the Pacific.
 (Transcribe this line below.)

Balboa, a noted Spanish soldier and explorer.
 He was the first European to see the Pacific.
 Balboa, a noted Spanish soldier and explorer.
 He was the first European to see the Pacific.
 Balboa, a noted Spanish soldier and explorer.
 He was the first European to see the Pacific.

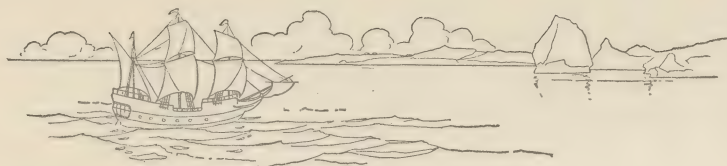


Ponce de Leon of Spain discovered Florida in 1512.

Ponce de Leon of Spain discovered Florida in 1512.
 Ponce de Leon of Spain discovered Florida in 1512.
 Ponce de Leon of Spain discovered Florida in 1512.
 Ponce de Leon of Spain discovered Florida in 1512.
 Ponce de Leon of Spain discovered Florida in 1512.

Did he find a fountain of perpetual youth?
 (Transcribe this line below)

Ponce de Leon of Spain discovered Florida in 1512.
 Did he find a fountain of perpetual youth?
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 Did he find a fountain of perpetual youth.
 Ponce de Leon of Spain discovered Florida in 1512.

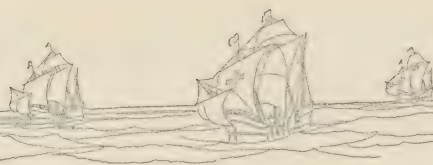


John Cabot discovered Labrador in the year 1497.

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Which Cabot explored the Atlantic coast?
 (Transcribe this line below)

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 Which Cabot explored ~~the~~ the Atlantic coast?
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 Which Cabot explored the Atlantic coast?



Christopher Columbus discovered America, 1492.

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His faith and courage revealed a new world.
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A German invented printing by movable type.

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You will read about Gutenberg with interest.

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You will read about Gutenberg with interest.

You will read about Gutenberg with interest.

You will read about Gutenberg with interest.

1645



1645

38

Part Two

Sir Isaac Newton, the great philosopher, was born in England on Christmas day, 1645, the very year Galileo died.

He took his degree at Cambridge when he was twenty years of age.

The fall of an apple a year later led to his great discovery of the law of gravitation.

By applying this newly discovered law, Newton showed that the rise and fall of the tides is due to the attraction of the moon and sun upon the earth as it revolves.

For twenty-five years Newton was the president of the Royal Academy.

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For twenty-five years Newton was the president of the Royal Academy.

4000 B.C.



4000 B.C.

VII

Part Two

The Egyptians invented glass about 4000 B.C.

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Glass is made by fusing sand with alkalies.

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Finger Movement is produced by the use of fingers and thumb. The **Whole-Arm Movement** is the action secured by swinging the whole arm from the shoulder and is adapted to blackboard writing.

The **Forearm Movement** is the motion secured by using the muscles of the upper arm as a motor power while the muscles on the underside of the forearm are used as a muscular rest.

The **Combined Movement** is a combination of the finger and forearm movements, and is the one employed in this book.

CORRECT PENHOLDING

Nothing is more essential in practical writing than correct penholding. For years the main trouble seems to have been in attempting to make children take those positions which are unnatural and inconsistent with the work they are to do.

Attention is called to copy slip 3 of the Compendium Book IV. In figures 1 and 2 are shown the right and left side of the same hand, which was drawn from life, the pupil never having taken instruction in penmanship. As nearly all beginners take a penholder in a manner similar to the one mentioned, and in nearly every case the hand rests on the side, the young pupil can justly claim it as the natural way of penholding. So it is, for his finger-drawn letters, but it is an equally unnatural way of penholding for those who have no time to draw and who must acquire a practical handwriting.

Figures 30, 31, 32, 34 and 37 are correct positions in penholding. Figure 31 is a view showing the right side of the same hand given in figure 30. You will notice that the fingers are well curled under

the hand and that they are touching one another. Also, that the hand rests on the nails of the two little fingers.

A glance at the penholder in figure 30 will show that it passes over the first knuckle joint of the forefinger next the hand. In figure 32 it passes a little back of this knuckle, while in figure 34 it is a little in front of it. These three positions should be optional.

The holder rests at the root of the nail of the second finger, and the point of the pen is about one inch from the end of the forefinger, while the penholder naturally takes the position in these cuts. In such views of the hand as here given everything is shown correctly excepting one feature of the thumb. The thumb here looks as if it were perfectly straight, while in fact it is **curved** about as much as the forefinger. **Notice** should be taken in figures 30, 31, 32, 34 and 37 that the wrist is slightly elevated. The hand, resting as it does on the two little-finger nails, causes the wrist to be flat or nearly flat with the desk.

In figure 35 the penholding is seemingly correct but close examination will show that the wrist is resting on the desk, a position which will not admit of movement writing. Figure 36 shows the opposite extreme.

Slant. Pupils trained to write an upright style will soon develop a slant hand, usually a slope backward. Thus **Slant**, one way or another, seems to be nature's demand, and of the two slants, backward or forward, the latter is preferable.

Spacing will also demand attention. A manual is being prepared in which neither time nor expense will be spared to make it a valuable text on practical writing for the teacher.

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THE WHITEHOUSE NATURAL MOVEMENT EXERCISES.

